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May 4, 1990

Includes Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 1990
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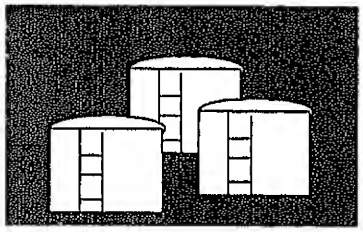
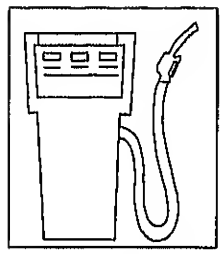
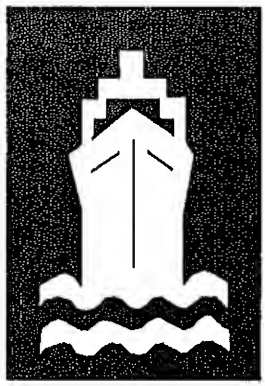
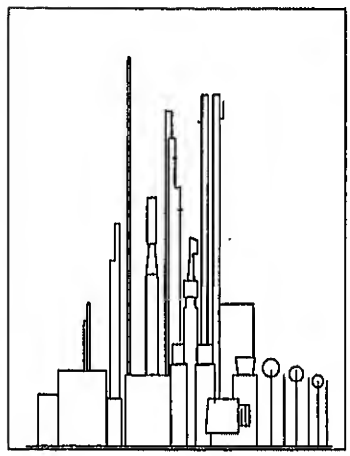
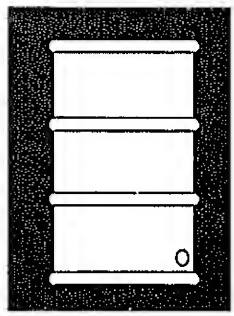
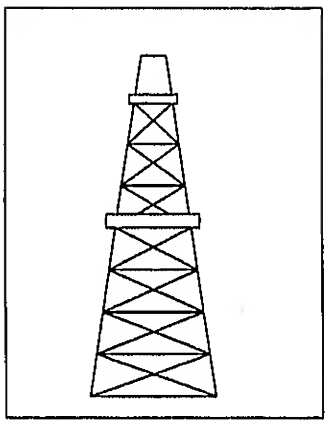
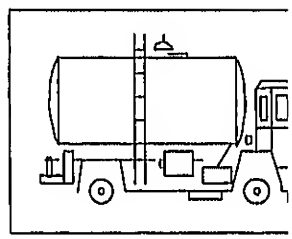
Weekly Petroleum Status Report

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5:00 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the WPSR is delayed by 1 day. The WPSR is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

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Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664, or Diana R. House (202) 586-9667.

Highlights from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, April 1990

It appears that petroleum demand in the United States will decline this year, averaging about 90,000 barrels per day less than in 1989. Extremely mild temperatures during the first 3 months of this year have led to some distortion in the normal seasonality of the domestic oil market. Given the extraordinarily cold weather in December 1989, prospects for a milder fourth quarter this year are excellent and would contribute further to the weakness in 1990 petroleum demand. Some segments of the petroleum market are likely to remain steady in 1990, but an overall increase in petroleum demand is not probable until 1991. Next year, economic growth is expected to rebound, and weather is assumed to return to normal. The result will be an increase in domestic petroleum demand of at least a quarter of a million barrels per day. Despite a temporary slump in the market for petroleum products this year, oil imports may increase by over 500,000 barrels per day in 1990, as domestic oil production continues to decline. Primary inventories for some key products were at relatively low levels at the end of last year. Thus, a net inventory buildup is likely for the year as a whole, and the pressure on imports will increase. Although declines in domestic oil production are expected to moderate slightly in 1991, oil imports may continue increasing at the pace set in 1990 to keep up with additional demand.

Prices for imported crude oil delivered to refiners exceeded $20 per barrel in January, an increase of more than $3 per barrel since August. The very mild temperatures in the first quarter of this year contributed to the year-to-date decline in petroleum consumption. The weak demand and the currently much-improved stock situation have caused oil prices to decline recently. Oil prices are expected to vary within the range of $16 to $22 per barrel through 1991.

Domestic crude oil production is expected to decline by 370,000 barrels per day this year and by an additional 300,000 barrels per day in 1991. Continued declines in Alaskan production are projected through 1991. Production in the Lower 48 States is expected to fall by an average of 235,000 barrels per day for 1990 and 1991. The resulting level of domestic oil production is below 7.3 million barrels per day this year and below 7.0 million barrels per day in 1991.

U.S. net imports of crude oil (including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products are expected to average 7.6 million barrels per day in 1990, an increase of 500,000 barrels per day over 1989 levels. This reflects the impact of reduced domestic production and stock replenishment.

History and Base Case Projections, U.S. Total, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, April 1990

	History		Projections										
	1989		1990				1991				Year		
Assumptions	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1989	1990	1991
Average Cost of Imported[1] Crude Oil	17.60	18.79	19.69	18.00	19.00	(Nominal Dollars per Barrel) 20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	18.08	19.20	19.50
Real Gross National Product	4,163[R]	4,172	4,181	4,211	4,231	(Billion 1982 Dollars) 4,257	4,287	4,315	4,341	4,366	4,144	4,220	4,327
Forecasts													
Petroleum Prices (Retail)						(Nominal Dollars per Gallon)							
Motor Gasoline	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.11	1.17	1.20	1.14	1.06	1.13	1.15
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	0.82	0.96	1.06	0.92	0.88	0.96	1.01	0.95	0.91	0.98	0.90	0.97	0.97
Crude Oil Production	7.54	7.47	7.47	7.27	7.17	(Million Barrels per Day) 7.18	7.14	6.94	6.86	6.89	7.63	7.27	6.96
Petroleum Products Supplied													
Motor Gasoline	7.42	7.34	6.96	7.55	7.48	7.31	7.01	7.57	7.50	7.35	7.33	7.33	7.36
Jet Fuel	1.46	1.58	1.48	1.45	1.47	1.60	1.58	1.46	1.48	1.63	1.49	1.50	1.54
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.82	3.44	3.25	2.99	2.84	3.24	3.59	3.05	2.90	3.29	3.15	3.08	3.21
Residual Fuel Oil	1.12	1.44	1.40	1.09	1.05	1.57	1.44	1.03	1.04	1.49	1.35	1.28	1.25
Other Petroleum Products[2]	3.96	3.95	4.05	3.81	4.03	4.01	4.25	3.89	4.11	4.10	3.93	3.97	4.09
Total Products Supplied	16.78	17.76	17.14	16.88	16.86	17.72	17.86	16.99	17.04	17.86	17.24	17.15	17.44
Total Net Imports[3]	7.45	7.07	7.57	7.35	7.58	7.96	7.92	8.00	8.11	8.39	7.12	7.62	8.11

1 Volume - weighted average.
2 Includes liquefied petroleum gases, petrochemical feedstocks, and all other products not noted here.
3 Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
R Revised

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 05/04/90	Four Week Averages Ending 05/04/89	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 123 Days 1990	Cumulative Daily Averages 123 Days 1989	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E7,303	7,753	-5.8	E7,422	7,775	-4.5
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	6,080	5,597	8.6	5,995	5,229	14.7
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,149	5,675	8.4	6,100	5,316	14.7
(4) SPR Imports	48	61	--	31	71	--
(5) Exports	E117	138	-15.3	E136	158	-14.1
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-41	-61	--	-29	-71	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-105	-408	--	-240	-71	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E-38	-23	--	E-38	-40	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	-117	141	--	119	199	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,083	13,000	0.6	13,230	13,021	1.6
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production	E1,542	1,665	-7.4	E1,515	1,643	-7.8
(12) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply	E68	46	45.4	E66	52	26.1
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E38	23	68.4	E38	40	-6.0
(14) Processing Gain	E648	636	1.8	E664	646	2.8
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,193	1,592	-25.1	1,590	1,784	-10.9
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	1,842	2,261	-18.6	2,246	2,450	-8.3
(17) Product Exports[4]	E649	669	-3.0	E656	666	-1.5
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5]	-197	-410	--	-195	150	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	16,373	16,553	-1.1	16,907	17,336	-2.5
Products Supplied						
(20) Motor Gasoline	7,122	7,178	-0.8	7,067	7,107	-0.6
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	208	203	2.9	193	197	-1.8
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,245	1,167	6.7	1,290	1,267	1.8
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,166	2,971	6.6	3,236	3,269	-1.0
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,106	1,387	-20.2	1,360	1,545	-12.0
(25) Other Oils[6]	3,524	3,646	-3.4	3,761	3,952	-4.8
(26) Total Products Supplied	16,373	16,553	-1.1	16,907	17,336	-2.5
Total Net Imports	7,273	7,190	1.2	7,585	7,013	8.2

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	05/04/90	04/27/90	05/04/89	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[7]	373.4	374.0	340.0	-0.2	9.8
Total Motor Gasoline	222.6	223.3	227.1	-0.3	-2.0
Finished Leaded	12.6	12.9	29.2	-2.2	-56.8
Finished Unleaded	170.9	170.7	159.2	0.1	7.4
Blending Components	39.1	39.6	38.7	-1.4	0.9
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	5.9	6.1	6.1	-3.3	-2.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.3	42.0	38.2	-1.6	8.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	96.7	96.6	98.5	0.1	-1.8
Residual Fuel Oil	46.6	47.1	40.4	-1.1	15.3
Unfinished Oils	106.6	105.7	112.0	0.8	-4.8
Other Oils[8]	E162.4	E160.5	168.0	1.2	-3.3
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,055.5	1,055.2	1,030.3	0.0	2.4
Crude Oil in SPR	583.4	582.7	568.2	0.1	2.7
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,638.9	1,637.8	1,598.5	0.1	2.5

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[7] Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.
[8] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Sources: See page 25.

Table 2. Refinery Activity
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.4
Gross Inputs	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.0	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.6
Operable Capacity	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9
Percent Utilization[1]	82.8	80.9	83.3	84.0	85.7	86.0	86.5	87.4	83.7	83.4	83.9	85.1
1989												
Crude Oil Input	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.6	13.2
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8
Percent Utilization[1]	86.1	82.9	84.0	83.8	86.5	89.6	89.0	89.4	88.4	86.1	86.1	84.0
1990												
Crude Oil Input	13.5	13.5										
Gross Inputs	13.6	13.7										
Operable Capacity	15.5	15.5										
Percent Utilization[1]	87.7	87.9										

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Crude Oil Input	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1
Gross Inputs	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3
Operable Capacity	E15.8	E15.8	E15.8	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5
Percent Utilization[1]	87.5	86.4	85.2	85.4	84.5	84.1	84.3	85.0	84.8	85.3

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3
Leaded	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unleaded	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.9
Leaded	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Unleaded	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0										
Leaded	0.4	0.4										
Unleaded	6.5	6.6										
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5										
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	2.8										
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.1										

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8
Leaded	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unleaded	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

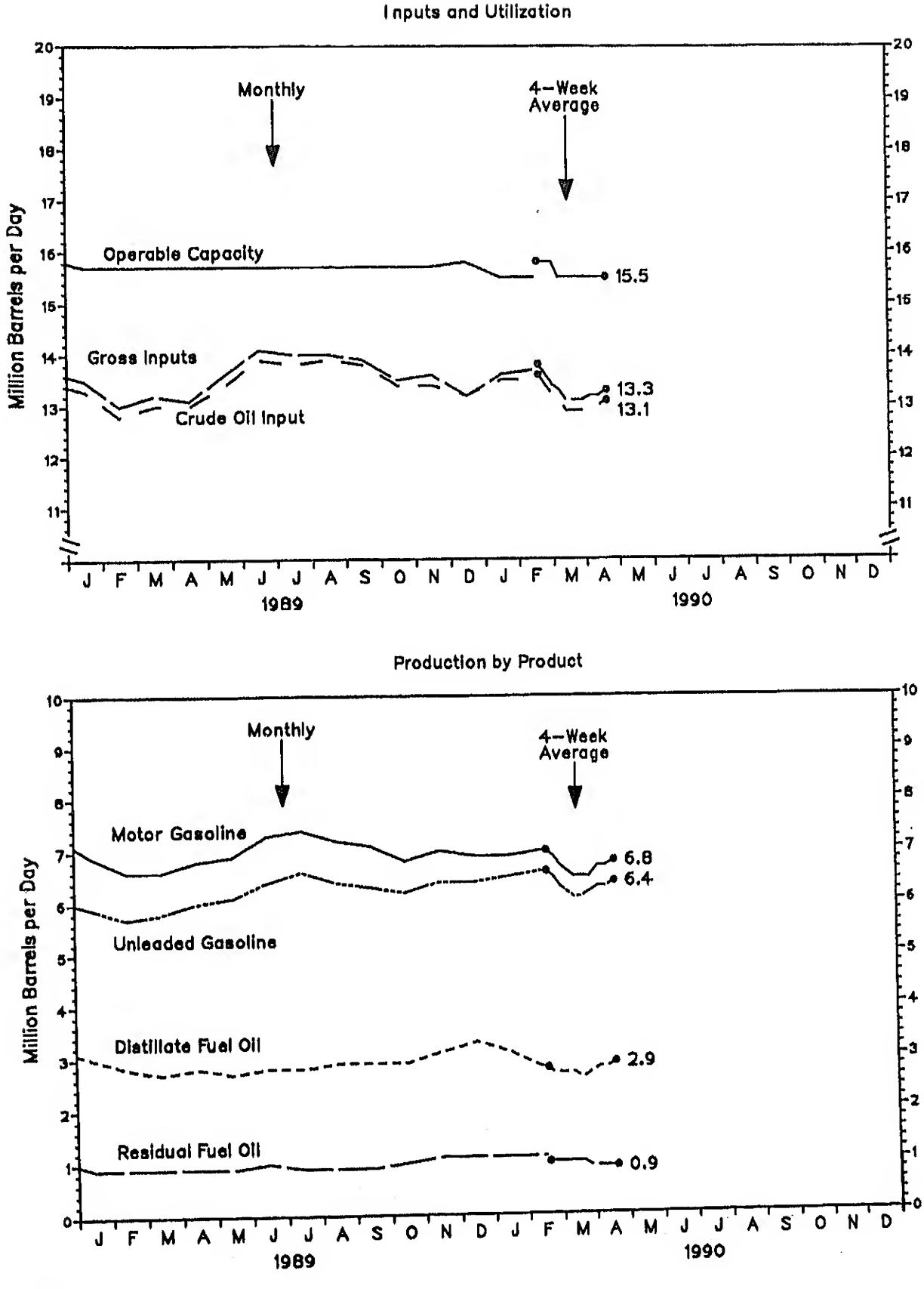
[1] Calculated as 4-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 25.

Figure 1. Refinery Activity
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See page 25.

Table 3. Stocks Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil[2]	345.6	348.0	354.0	357.4	359.7	358.9	349.5	333.6	328.6	339.6	337.0	330.4
Motor Gasoline	240.3	241.4	231.7	226.7	226.1	210.1	215.3	220.1	221.3	217.7	221.2	228.4
Finished Leaded	53.9	51.6	48.8	47.1	44.9	42.7	44.6	44.5	41.9	38.7	38.2	40.2
Finished Unleaded	146.9	151.5	145.6	143.1	144.0	132.2	134.9	139.0	140.8	141.7	145.7	149.7
Blending Components	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.6	37.3	35.2	35.8	36.6	38.7	37.3	37.3	38.6
Jet Fuel	45.5	42.8	46.2	45.3	46.1	45.6	46.9	46.6	46.6	47.1	46.1	43.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	128.1	110.3	89.8	95.0	104.9	110.4	119.9	125.7	131.4	128.2	128.8	123.5
Residual Fuel Oil	46.0	45.1	43.7	42.8	45.7	42.2	41.0	38.0	44.6	42.5	44.0	44.6
Unfinished Oils	96.0	98.5	102.5	103.1	112.3	115.4	114.0	111.4	109.2	109.0	112.6	99.9
Other Oils[3]	152.8	145.5	146.4	160.8	171.2	179.3	191.2	196.0	192.0	190.3	182.8	167.2
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,054.3	1,031.5	1,014.9	1,031.0	1,065.8	1,061.8	1,077.8	1,071.4	1,073.7	1,074.4	1,072.6	1,037.7
Crude Oil in SPR	542.7	544.1	544.9	547.3	547.9	550.1	551.3	552.1	554.7	556.0	558.7	559.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,597.0	1,575.7	1,559.3	1,578.3	1,613.8	1,611.8	1,629.1	1,623.5	1,628.4	1,630.4	1,631.3	1,597.2
1989												
Crude Oil[2]	333.3	332.7	326.3	339.4	345.3	331.1	332.1	340.9	335.0	336.2	351.2	341.9
Motor Gasoline	248.5	247.1	230.0	227.5	223.6	216.6	228.9	220.8	226.9	223.4	224.2	213.5
Finished Leaded	41.5	39.5	32.4	29.4	26.8	25.2	25.1	22.7	21.1	19.3	19.3	17.7
Finished Unleaded	164.2	164.1	156.7	159.4	157.1	153.1	165.1	159.7	164.9	164.4	166.3	159.4
Blending Components	42.8	43.5	41.0	38.6	39.7	38.2	38.7	38.4	40.8	39.7	38.6	36.5
Jet Fuel	44.5	43.7	44.0	44.2	45.4	44.6	47.4	48.3	48.6	50.4	51.5	40.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	120.3	107.5	96.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	115.0	116.1	122.2	121.4	119.4	105.6
Residual Fuel Oil	47.0	46.0	42.4	40.2	42.6	44.8	43.0	44.5	49.5	51.4	52.5	43.8
Unfinished Oils	102.4	104.7	108.5	111.7	114.6	113.4	108.9	106.2	107.1	112.2	111.3	106.2
Other Oils[3]	162.0	155.9	155.5	166.6	181.3	186.2	198.4	202.4	203.1	190.2	180.7	151.8
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,058.0	1,037.7	1,003.2	1,027.9	1,052.0	1,036.0	1,073.6	1,079.0	1,092.5	1,086.2	1,090.8	1,003.2
Crude Oil in SPR	561.5	563.9	566.2	568.0	570.4	571.7	574.4	575.4	577.1	578.3	579.5	579.9
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,619.5	1,601.6	1,569.5	1,595.9	1,622.4	1,607.7	1,647.9	1,654.4	1,669.6	1,663.4	1,670.3	1,583.1
1990												
Crude Oil[2]	352.3	343.1										
Motor Gasoline	236.0	245.7										
Finished Leaded	17.8	15.4										
Finished Unleaded	177.8	185.9										
Blending Components	40.4	44.3										
Jet Fuel	42.8	46.4										
Distillate Fuel Oil	117.9	112.2										
Residual Fuel Oil	49.7	51.5										
Unfinished Oils	103.5	106.6										
Other Oils[3]	148.8	152.7										
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,051.0	1,058.0										
Crude Oil in SPR	580.6	580.9										
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,631.6	1,638.9										

Week Ending:

	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
il[2]	346.1	352.5	351.0	360.3	363.2	370.4	371.3	369.8	374.0	373.4
asoline	251.1	247.3	245.2	236.8	231.0	227.4	226.1	224.2	223.3	222.6
ied Leaded	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.6
ned Unleaded	190.2	188.1	185.3	178.0	173.5	172.3	170.9	170.2	170.7	170.9
ding Components	45.4	44.3	45.3	44.8	44.0	42.1	42.7	41.1	39.6	39.1
	46.4	48.0	46.5	47.2	47.7	47.5	49.5	48.8	48.1	47.2
Fuel Oil	116.7	110.8	107.1	103.2	102.2	99.0	96.1	96.4	96.6	96.7
l Fuel Oil	53.7	50.9	49.1	47.6	46.3	46.8	44.8	44.8	47.1	46.6
ed Oils	105.9	106.0	108.2	108.0	110.5	108.8	109.2	108.6	105.7	106.6
ls[3]	E138.5	E138.7	E138.9	E145.5	E145.7	E147.1	E148.9	E150.8	E160.5	E162.4
(Excl. SPR)	1,057.4	1,054.1	1,046.0	1,048.5	1,046.6	1,047.0	1,047.9	1,043.2	1,055.2	1,055.5
il in SPR	580.9	581.4	581.4	581.4	581.4	582.3	582.3	582.3	582.7	583.4
(Incl. SPR)	1,638.4	1,635.5	1,627.4	1,629.9	1,628.0	1,629.3	1,630.2	1,625.5	1,637.8	1,638.9

roduct stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other In totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

rude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic n Reserve.

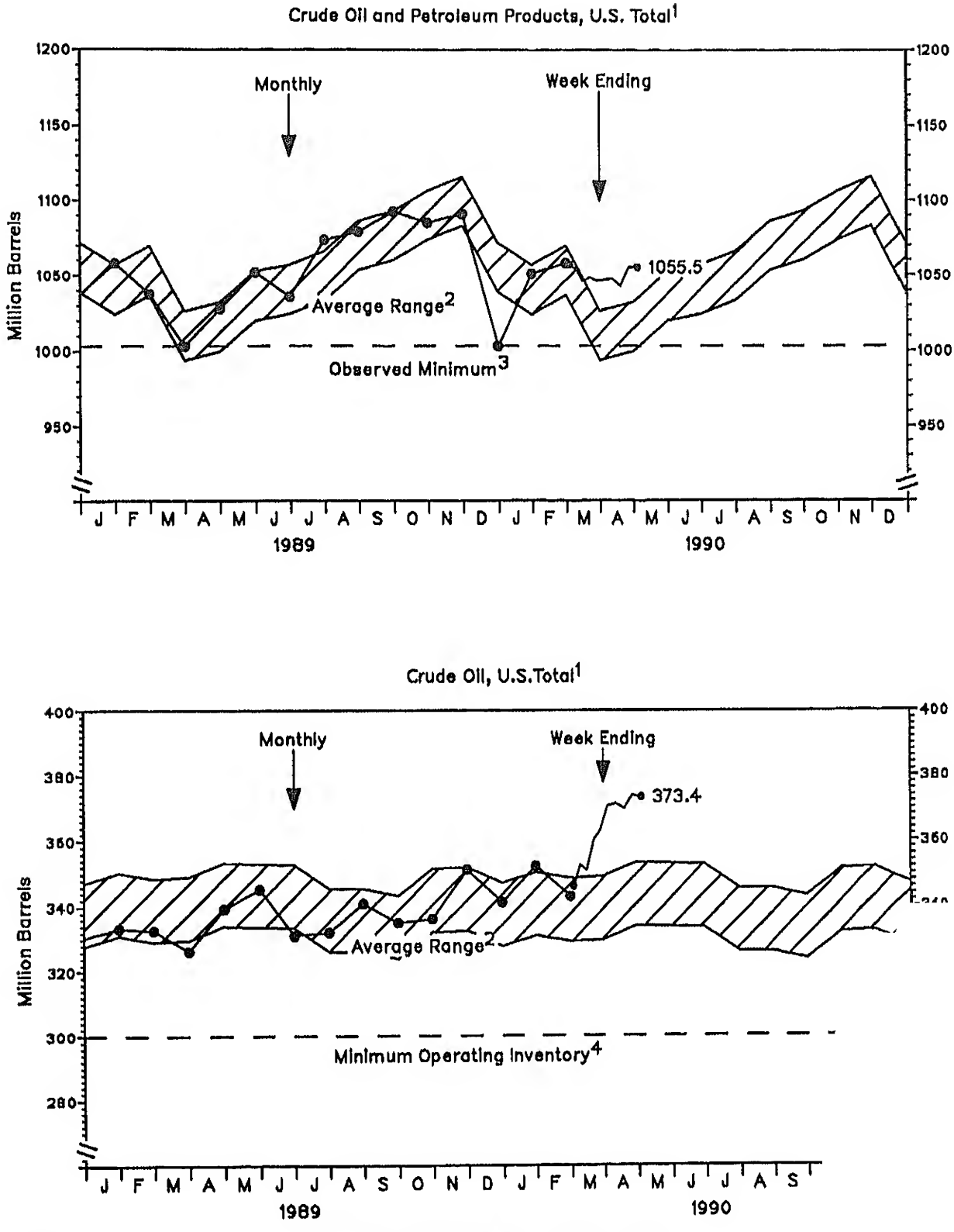
ıcluded are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

stimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

ı: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

·ce: See page 25.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels)



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

[2] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987 - December 1989. The seasc of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

[3] The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 1003.2 million barrels, occuring in December 1989. S explanation.

[4] The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operatin begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 milli further explanation.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline By Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

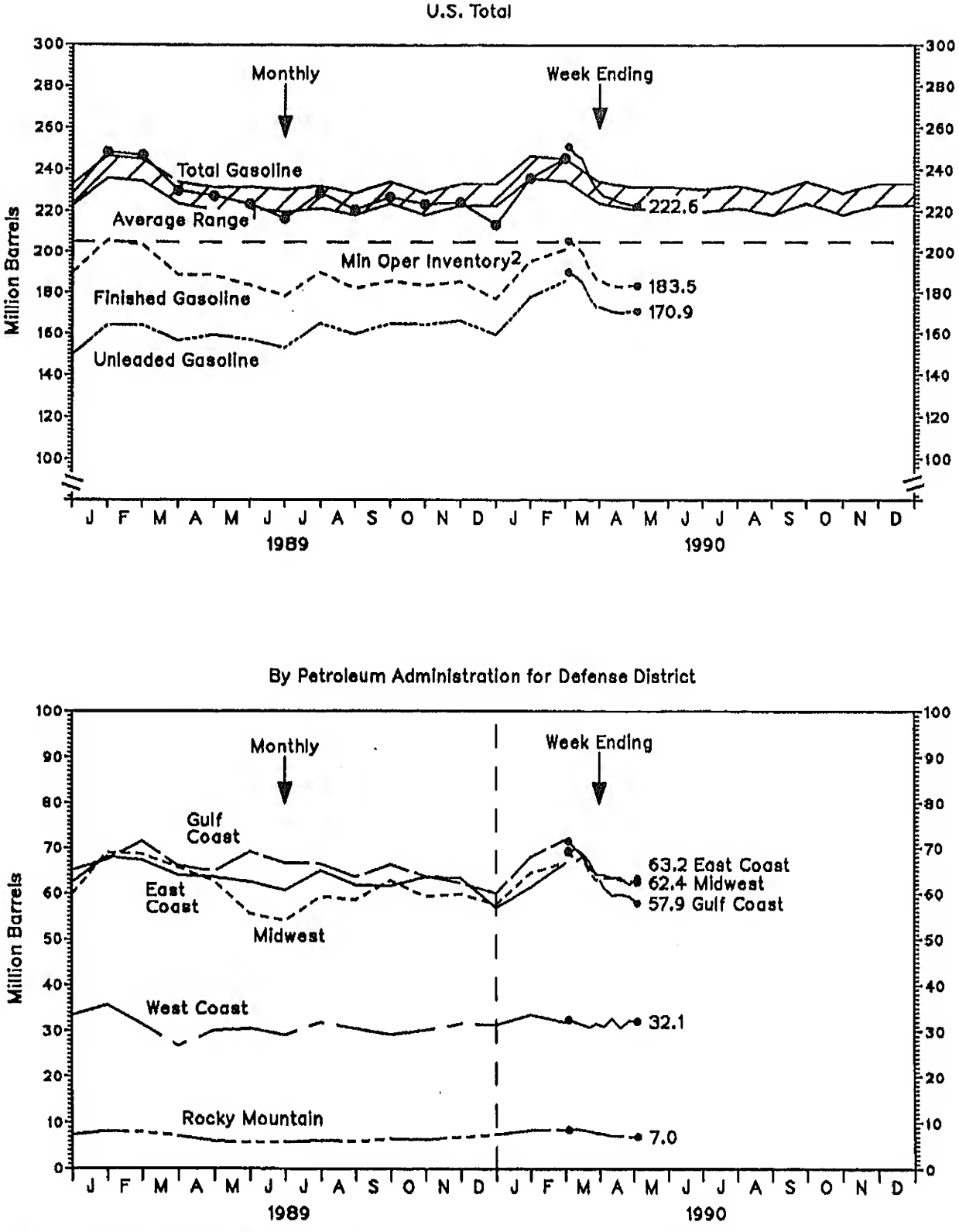
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	200.8	203.0	194.4	190.1	188.8	174.9	179.4	183.6	182.7	180.4	183.9	189.9
Leaded	53.9	51.5	48.8	47.1	44.9	42.7	44.6	44.5	41.9	38.7	38.2	40.2
Unleaded	146.9	151.5	145.6	143.1	144.0	132.2	134.9	139.0	140.8	141.7	145.7	149.7
Blending Components	39.5	38.4	37.3	36.6	37.3	35.2	35.8	36.6	38.7	37.3	37.3	38.6
Total Gasoline	240.3	241.4	231.7	226.7	226.1	210.1	215.3	220.1	221.3	217.7	221.2	228.4
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	71.3	68.2	63.7	63.3	60.1	62.5	61.9	61.2	58.7	60.7	62.5
Midwest (PADD II)	63.4	66.3	66.3	63.0	63.4	55.0	55.6	60.7	61.3	59.4	58.3	59.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.9	64.7	61.0	62.3	62.8	61.6	63.7	63.7	61.3	63.4	64.6	65.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.2	31.2	28.7	30.6	29.9	27.2	27.8	28.0	31.5	30.9	30.9	33.5
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	205.8	203.6	189.0	188.9	183.9	178.4	190.2	182.4	186.0	183.7	185.6	177.1
Leaded	41.5	39.5	32.4	29.4	26.8	25.2	25.1	22.7	21.1	19.3	19.3	17.7
Unleaded	164.2	164.1	156.7	159.4	157.1	153.1	165.1	159.7	164.9	164.4	166.3	159.4
Blending Components	42.8	43.5	41.0	38.6	39.7	38.2	38.7	38.4	40.8	39.7	38.6	36.5
Total Gasoline	248.5	247.1	230.0	227.5	223.6	216.6	228.9	220.8	226.9	223.4	224.2	213.6
East Coast (PADD I)	68.1	67.4	64.1	63.6	62.6	60.7	65.0	61.9	61.7	63.6	63.4	56.9
Midwest (PADD II)	69.0	68.7	65.8	62.8	55.6	54.0	59.3	58.6	62.9	59.3	59.9	57.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.5	71.6	66.2	64.9	69.2	66.8	66.5	63.6	66.4	63.8	62.3	60.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.5
West Coast (PADD V)	35.7	31.5	26.8	30.1	30.6	29.2	31.9	30.6	29.3	30.3	31.6	31.4
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.6	201.3										
Leaded	17.8	15.4										
Unleaded	177.8	185.9										
Blending Components	40.4	44.3										
Total Gasoline	236.0	245.7										
East Coast (PADD I)	61.4	66.6										
Midwest (PADD II)	64.5	66.8										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.0	71.9										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.6	8.6										
West Coast (PADD V)	33.6	32.0										

Week Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Finished Motor Gasoline	205.6	203.1	199.9	192.1	187.0	185.3	183.4	183.1	183.6	183.5
Leaded	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.6
Unleaded	190.2	188.1	185.3	178.0	173.5	172.3	170.9	170.2	170.7	170.9
Blending Components	45.4	44.3	45.3	44.8	44.0	42.1	42.7	41.1	39.6	39.1
Total Gasoline	251.1	247.3	245.2	236.8	231.0	227.4	226.1	224.2	223.3	222.6
East Coast (PADD I)	69.1	69.8	68.9	67.2	64.1	64.1	63.4	63.4	62.0	63.2
Midwest (PADD II)	69.5	67.2	68.0	64.8	63.0	63.3	63.3	63.0	62.7	62.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	71.6	69.9	68.5	65.7	64.5	61.4	59.6	59.8	59.3	57.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.0
West Coast (PADD V)	32.5	31.9	31.4	30.9	31.6	31.0	32.7	30.8	32.3	32.1

Note: PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline
(Million Barrels)



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987 - December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

[2] The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

Source: See page 25.

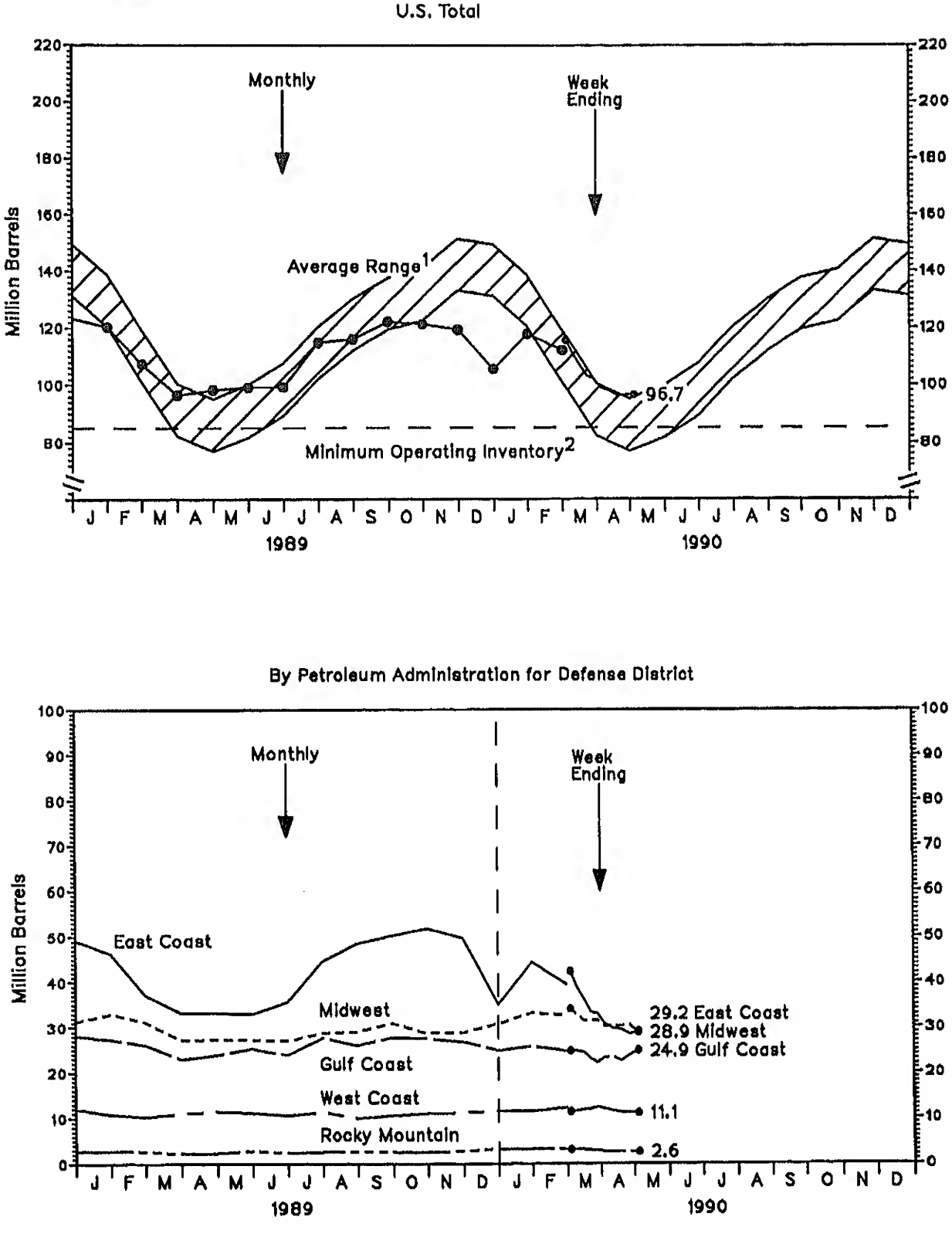
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total U.S.	128.1	110.3	89.8	95.0	104.9	110.4	119.9	125.7	131.4	128.2	126.8	123.5
East Coast (PADD I)	48.1	44.4	33.0	30.0	34.9	37.4	44.7	52.3	57.0	56.7	54.6	49.2
Midwest (PADD II)	34.4	29.8	23.3	26.6	28.9	29.7	30.6	31.0	30.5	28.7	29.2	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.7	23.1	21.8	24.7	25.4	27.3	29.2	28.5	28.9	28.8	29.9	28.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9
West Coast (PADD V)	10.6	9.7	9.5	11.3	12.8	12.7	12.3	10.9	12.3	11.6	12.4	12.0
1989												
Total U.S.	120.3	107.5	96.6	98.4	99.3	99.4	115.0	116.1	122.2	121.4	119.4	105.6
East Coast (PADD I)	46.3	37.2	33.3	33.2	32.9	35.6	44.5	48.4	50.2	51.7	49.7	35.1
Midwest (PADD II)	33.0	31.2	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.0	28.8	29.0	30.9	28.7	28.9	30.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.4	26.2	22.9	23.9	25.3	23.9	27.7	26.1	27.8	27.5	26.8	24.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.3
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.3	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.5
1990												
Total U.S.	117.9	112.2										
East Coast (PADD I)	44.3	39.5										
Midwest (PADD II)	33.2	32.6										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25.8	24.8										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.2										
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	12.2										

Week Ending: 1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Total U.S.	115.7	110.8	107.1	103.2	102.2	99.0	98.1	96.4	96.6	96.7
East Coast (PADD I)	42.3	38.6	36.3	33.5	33.1	30.8	29.8	29.5	28.5	29.2
Midwest (PADD II)	34.1	32.7	31.4	31.5	31.7	30.2	30.5	30.3	30.5	28.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.8	24.8	24.5	23.1	22.2	23.3	23.6	22.6	23.9	24.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
West Coast (PADD V)	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.1

Note: PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels)



[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987 - December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

[2] The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

Source: See page 25.

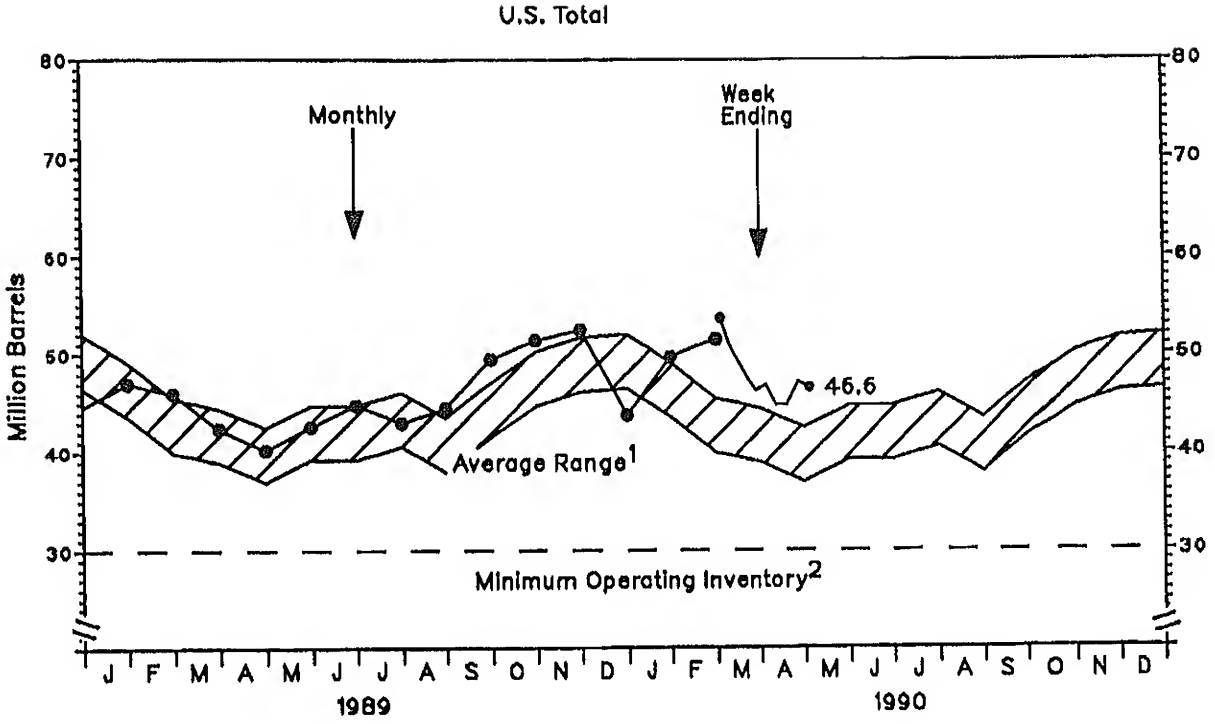
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD)
(Million Barrels)

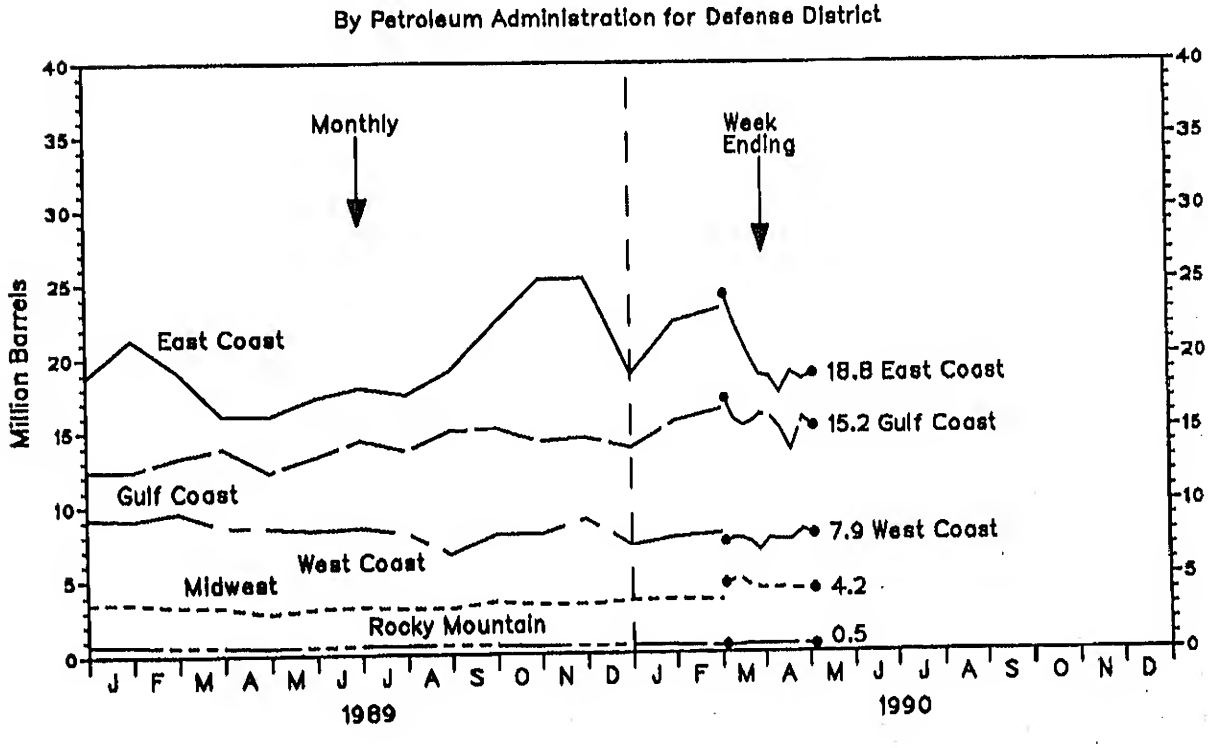
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total U.S.	46.0	45.1	43.7	42.8	45.7	42.2	41.0	38.0	44.6	42.5	44.0	44.6
East Coast (PADD I)	19.6	19.7	17.8	16.2	18.8	16.4	16.6	15.0	19.4	17.7	18.6	18.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.5	14.5	14.2	15.2	15.4	14.2	12.2	10.9	12.2	11.5	12.5	12.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	7.5	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.2
1989												
Total U.S.	47.0	46.0	42.4	40.2	42.6	44.8	43.0	44.5	49.5	51.4	52.5	43.8
East Coast (PADD I)	21.3	19.2	16.1	16.1	17.3	18.0	17.5	19.1	22.3	25.2	25.3	18.8
Midwest (PADD II)	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.4	13.3	13.9	12.3	13.3	14.4	13.7	15.0	15.2	14.3	14.5	13.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.1	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.1	6.7	8.0	8.0	9.0	7.2
1990												
Total U.S.	49.7	51.5										
East Coast (PADD I)	22.3	23.2										
Midwest (PADD II)	3.6	3.5										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.6	16.4										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.4										
West Coast (PADD V)	7.7	8.0										

Week Ending: 1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Total U.S.	53.7	50.9	49.1	47.6	46.3	46.8	44.8	44.8	47.1	46.6
East Coast (PADD I)	24.1	22.4	21.0	19.8	18.7	18.6	17.5	18.9	18.4	18.8
Midwest (PADD II)	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.1	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.1	13.6	15.8	15.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.9

Note: PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil
(Million Barrels)





[1] Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1987 - December 1989. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix for further explanation.

[2] The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels. See Appendix for further explanation.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 6. Imports of Petroleum Products By Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

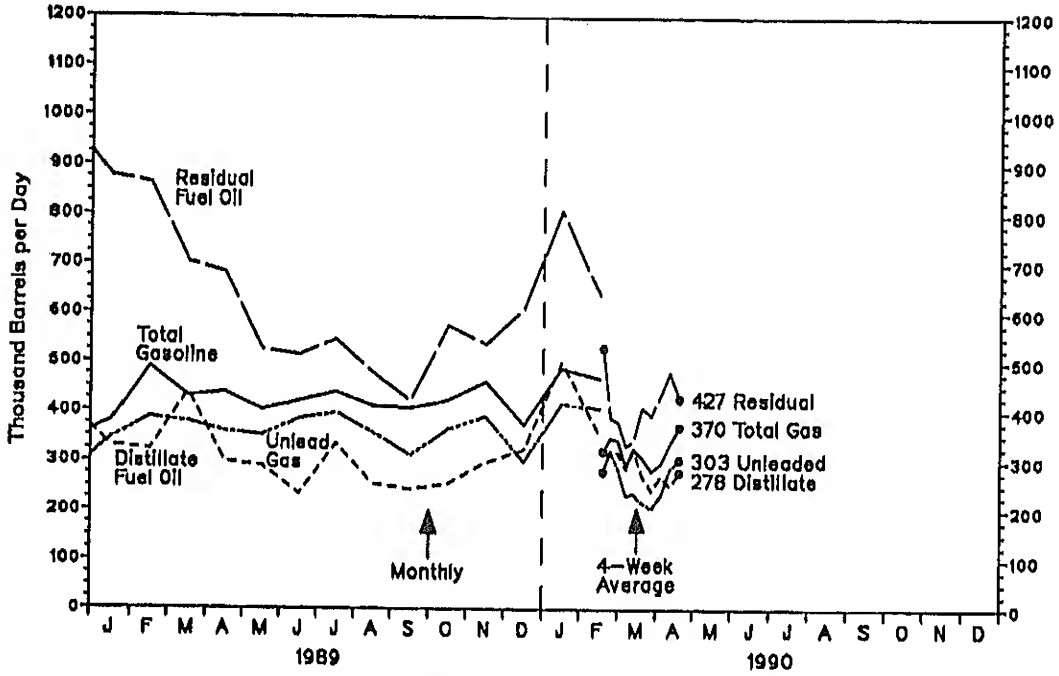


Table 7. Imports of Petroleum Products By Product
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Total Motor Gasoline	391	452	392	448	524	497	556	547	493	400	515	340
Finished Leaded	7	14	10	9	18	18	10	7	4	2	13	6
Finished Unleaded	350	383	339	390	420	410	472	487	439	350	438	271
Blending Components	34	55	43	49	87	69	74	53	50	48	64	63
Jet Fuel	86	70	87	84	112	78	88	103	61	146	79	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	424	383	247	210	253	222	222	279	307	336	327	409
Residual Fuel Oil	805	901	650	495	432	336	479	581	698	603	785	975
Other Petroleum Products[1]	814	800	690	866	809	784	852	787	735	793	939	698
1989												
Total Motor Gasoline	380	490	429	437	403	421	438	410	406	422	460	374
Finished Leaded	4	5	3	12	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	345	387	378	359	352	385	397	357	312	364	390	299
Blending Components	30	98	48	66	47	30	40	53	94	57	69	75
Jet Fuel	85	120	100	127	120	112	113	84	95	70	91	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	331	322	439	299	290	233	335	254	243	254	298	323
Residual Fuel Oil	877	863	703	681	526	515	546	478	421	575	538	612
Other Petroleum Products[1]	846	853	729	745	693	674	691	733	750	743	767	612
1990												
Total Motor Gasoline	468	468										
Finished Leaded	1	0										
Finished Unleaded	416	407										
Blending Components	71	61										
Jet Fuel	157	147										
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	357										
Residual Fuel Oil	609	640										
Other Petroleum Products[1]	987	835										

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Total Motor Gasoline	321	346	342	292	326	308	282	297	335	370
Finished Leaded	0	0	20	31	37	37	17	6	18	18
Finished Unleaded	280	322	285	232	235	217	205	232	265	303
Blending Components	41	24	37	29	54	54	60	59	32	49
Jet Fuel	101	82	98	81	110	118	129	125	101	111
Distillate Fuel Oil	321	312	318	286	325	272	240	272	250	278
Residual Fuel Oil	530	389	379	392	340	408	393	436	479	427
Other Petroleum Products[1]	823	733	784	706	763	744	647	709	617	657

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Figure 7. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

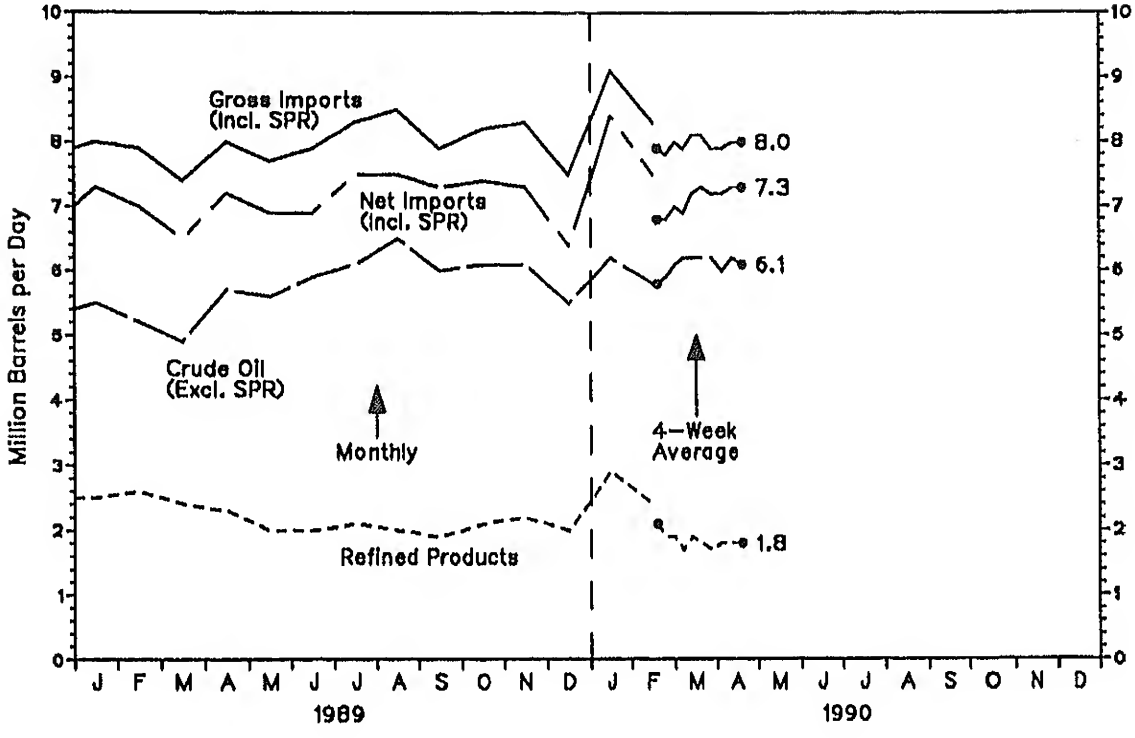


Table 8. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.2
SPR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refined Products	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.7
Total Exports[1]	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.7
1989												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.5
SPR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.5
Total Exports[1]	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.4
1990												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.2	5.8										
SPR	0.0	0.0										
Refined Products	2.9	2.4										
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.1	8.3										
Total Exports[1]	0.7	0.8										
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.4	7.5										

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refined Products	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
Total Exports[1]	E1.0	E1.0	E1.1	E1.0	E0.9	E0.8	E0.7	E0.7	E0.7	E0.8
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3

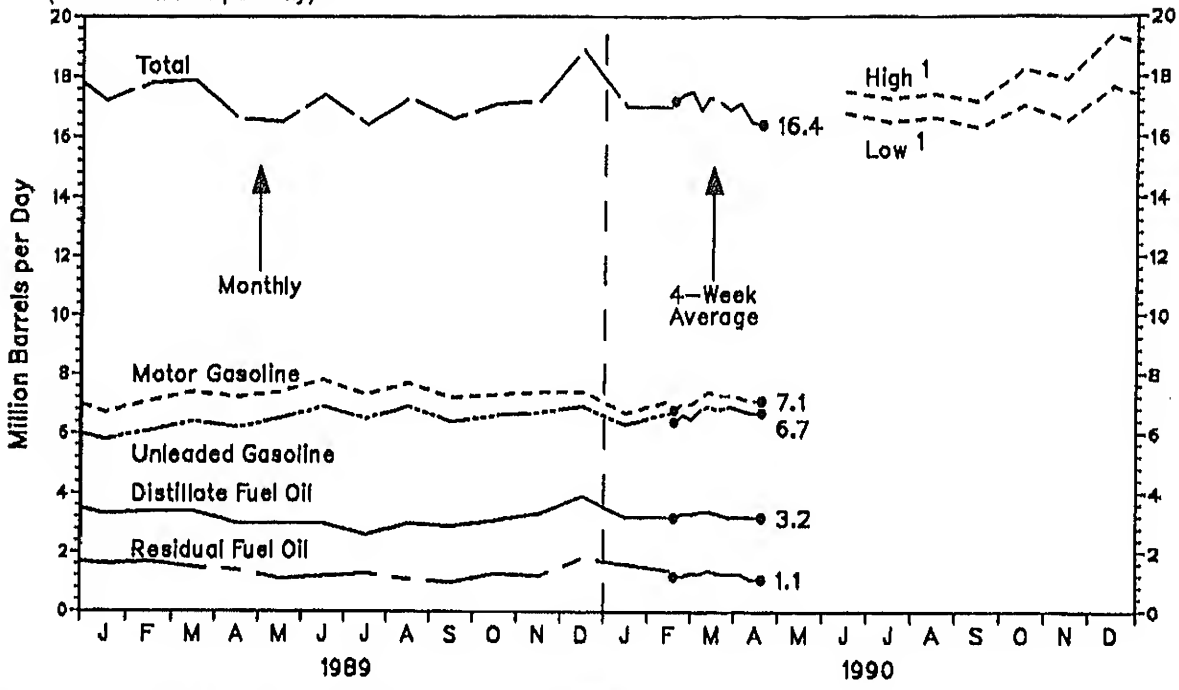
[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 8. Petroleum Products Supplied
(Million Barrels per Day)



[1] Projected. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. Petroleum Products Supplied
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1988												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3
Leaded	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Unleaded	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
Other Oils	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2
Total	17.4	17.8	17.6	16.6	16.2	17.1	16.7	17.5	17.1	17.6	17.6	18.4
1989												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
Leaded	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Unleaded	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.8
Other Oils	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0
Total	17.2	17.8	17.9	16.6	16.5	17.4	16.4	17.3	16.6	17.1	17.2	18.9
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.1										
Leaded	0.4	0.5										
Unleaded	6.3	6.7										
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5										
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2										
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	1.4										
Other Oils	4.0	3.8										
Total	17.0	17.0										

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

1990	03/02	03/09	03/16	03/23	03/30	04/06	04/13	04/20	04/27	05/04
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1
Leaded	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Unleaded	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
Other Oils	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5
Total	17.2	17.4	17.5	16.9	17.3	17.2	16.9	17.1	16.5	16.4

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Table 10. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1987												
Domestic	16.01	16.77	16.93	17.21	17.63	18.33	19.04	19.39	18.57	18.36	17.94	17.02
Imported	16.45	16.98	17.26	17.89	18.25	18.71	19.26	19.32	18.57	18.53	18.14	17.20
Composite	16.16	16.83	17.04	17.44	17.85	18.47	19.13	19.36	18.57	18.43	18.02	17.09
1988												
Domestic	15.82	15.61	14.92	15.88	16.35	15.83	14.65	14.36	13.97	12.90	12.61	13.68
Imported	16.10	15.61	14.82	15.69	16.02	15.52	14.80	14.37	13.90	13.03	12.54	14.08
Composite	15.92	15.61	14.89	15.81	16.22	15.71	14.71	14.36	13.94	12.96	12.58	13.97
1989												
Domestic	15.49	16.11	17.39	18.92	19.02	18.56	18.31	17.23	17.70	18.20	18.46	19.16
Imported	15.98	16.59	17.77	19.59	19.06	18.27	17.97	17.23	17.62	18.29	18.32	20.04
Composite	15.70	16.31	17.55	19.22	19.03	18.43	18.16	17.23	17.66	18.24	18.39	19.54
1990												
Domestic	20.75	P20.76										
Imported	20.51	P19.81										
Composite	20.64	P20.32										

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

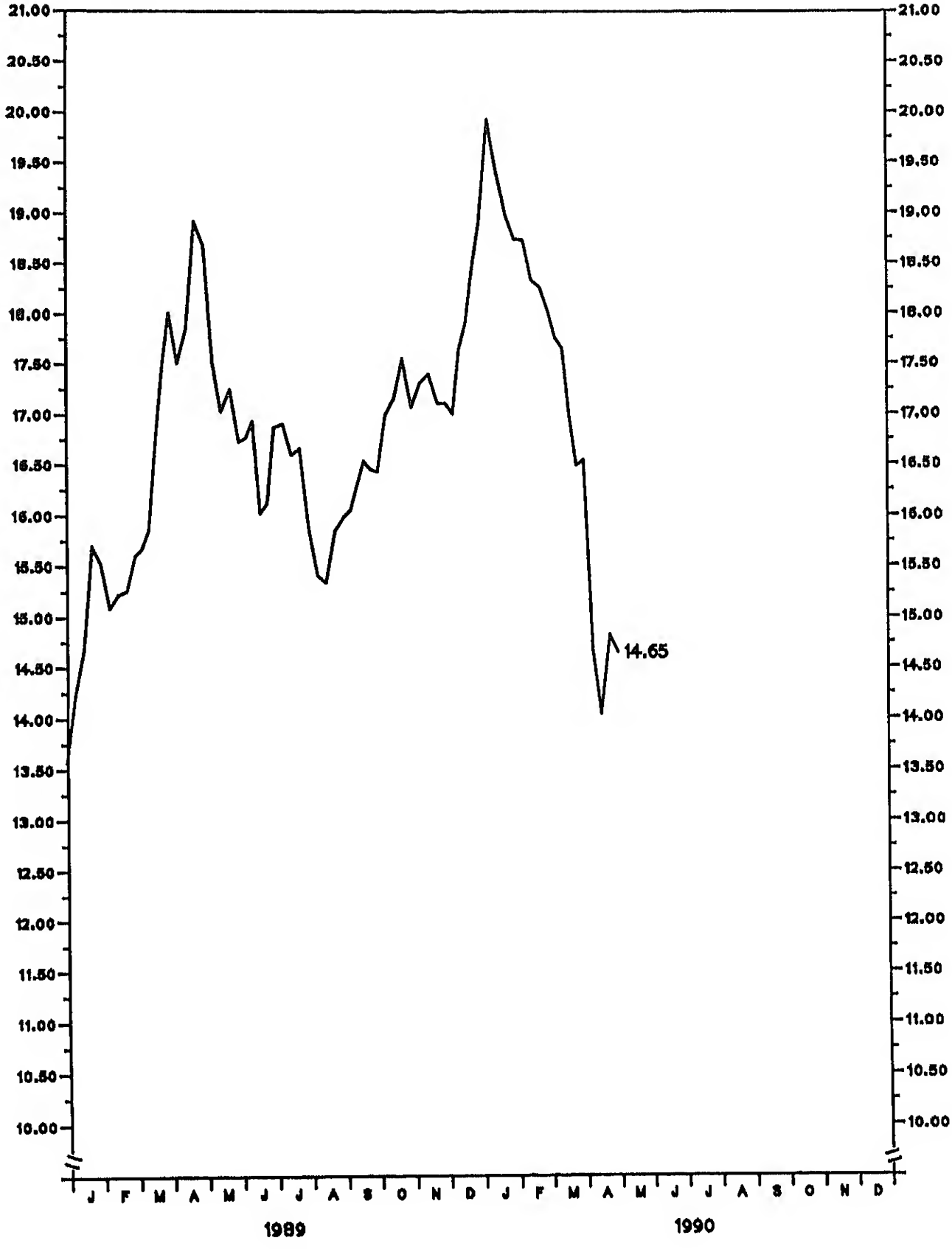
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1987												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	80.6	84.6	85.6	87.9	88.8	90.6	92.1	94.6	94.0	93.1	92.8	91.2
Unleaded Premium	100.7	104.7	105.2	107.3	107.9	109.8	111.5	113.9	113.6	112.8	112.5	111.9
Unleaded Regular	86.2	90.5	91.2	93.4	94.1	95.8	97.1	99.5	99.0	97.6	97.6	96.1
All-Types	86.8	91.1	91.8	94.0	94.8	96.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	98.8	98.7	97.5
Residential Heating Oil[1]	78.5	79.9	79.1	78.7	78.6	77.8	78.7	78.8	78.9	81.2	80.5	84.0
1988												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	88.1	85.9	85.0	86.3	91.1	91.0	92.3	94.5	93.3	91.0	90.4	88.5
Unleaded Premium	109.5	108.2	107.4	108.8	110.5	111.1	112.3	113.8	113.0	111.9	111.6	110.1
Unleaded Regular	93.3	91.3	90.4	93.0	95.5	96.5	96.7	98.7	97.4	95.6	94.9	93.0
All-Types	94.7	92.8	92.0	94.6	97.0	97.1	98.4	100.4	99.2	97.5	97.2	95.3
Residential Heating Oil[1]	84.9	84.0	83.3	83.2	81.9	79.3	77.0	74.0	76.3	76.3	77.4	81.6

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect:							
		4 May 90	27 Apr 90	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	1 Jan 88	1 Jan 87	1 Jan 86	31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	14.70	14.55	18.40	13.15	17.52	16.15	28.00	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	13.75	13.65	17.55	12.30	16.92	15.81	27.20	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	13.30	13.00	17.15	11.90	16.27	14.96	26.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	15.45	15.45	19.05	13.70	17.92	16.55	28.15	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	14.50	14.50	17.65	13.00	15.20	17.42	26.80	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	15.20	15.20	18.30	13.45	15.70	15.30	28.10	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	14.60	14.60	18.20	12.75	16.55	16.14	28.05	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	13.90	13.90	17.55	12.45	15.00	15.82	27.35	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	14.25	14.65	19.45	14.40	16.20	17.60	29.19	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	13.85	14.00	17.35	12.30	16.67	16.70	27.10	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	13.30	13.00	17.05	11.90	16.27	14.96	26.03	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.45	16.85	21.15	16.10	18.87	17.30	29.50	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.60	17.05	21.20	15.05	18.92	17.13	28.65	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	16.00	16.40	21.35	15.95	18.52	17.21	28.05	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	15.65	16.10	20.40	15.40	18.52	16.95	30.15	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	15.60	16.00	18.55	15.50	17.56	16.28	28.53	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	15.75	13.65	24.69	12.27	17.62	15.10	28.05	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	12.39	12.39	16.87	11.45	14.26	13.44	25.85	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	10.45	10.45	15.00	10.00	12.20	11.95	23.10	11.88
Gabon	Mandji 30°	12.75	13.15	19.05	14.00	17.32	16.30	27.50	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	13.76	13.06	18.91	13.56	15.46	15.86	26.15	12.95
Total OPEC[3]	NA	14.50	14.53	18.72	13.36	16.77	16.10	27.81	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	15.70	16.55	21.00	15.80	18.00	18.25	26.00	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	16.30	16.85	20.75	15.85	17.60	16.86	26.61	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30°	15.57	15.72	19.25	12.53	16.55	16.83	NA	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	11.71	11.44	14.98	9.97	15.25	14.03	NA	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	15.20	14.80	19.90	14.53	14.83	17.00	26.21	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	11.45	11.80	17.05	10.63	11.10	14.00	21.93	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	14.40	13.40	20.15	15.20	15.85	17.50	NA	NA
Angola	Cabinda 32°	14.25	14.60	19.65	14.40	16.40	16.85	NA	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	14.75	15.10	20.15	14.90	16.20	NA	NA	NA
Egypt[4]	Suez Blend 33°	14.00	13.55	16.75	12.75	15.90	16.60	26.70	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	14.95	14.95	18.05	13.40	17.38	15.25	27.35	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	16.60	17.25	19.65	16.00	16.70	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	18.95	20.25	19.20	12.40	18.40	14.15	27.25	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	18.80	20.10	19.20	13.75	18.50	14.10	28.35	14.15
U.S.S.R.	[5]Export Blend 32°	13.95	14.80	20.25	14.55	15.80	18.30	28.15	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	15.35	16.70	18.15	15.30	17.70	12.80	25.95	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[3]	NA	14.97	15.43	19.29	14.06	16.21	16.44	26.14	13.44
Total World[3]	NA	14.65	14.82	18.91	13.58	16.57	16.24	27.10	13.08
United States[6]	NA	14.25	14.28	18.87	13.41	16.10	15.32	25.64	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[4] On 60 days credit.
[5] Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[6] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.
NA=Not Applicable.
Source: See page 26.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)



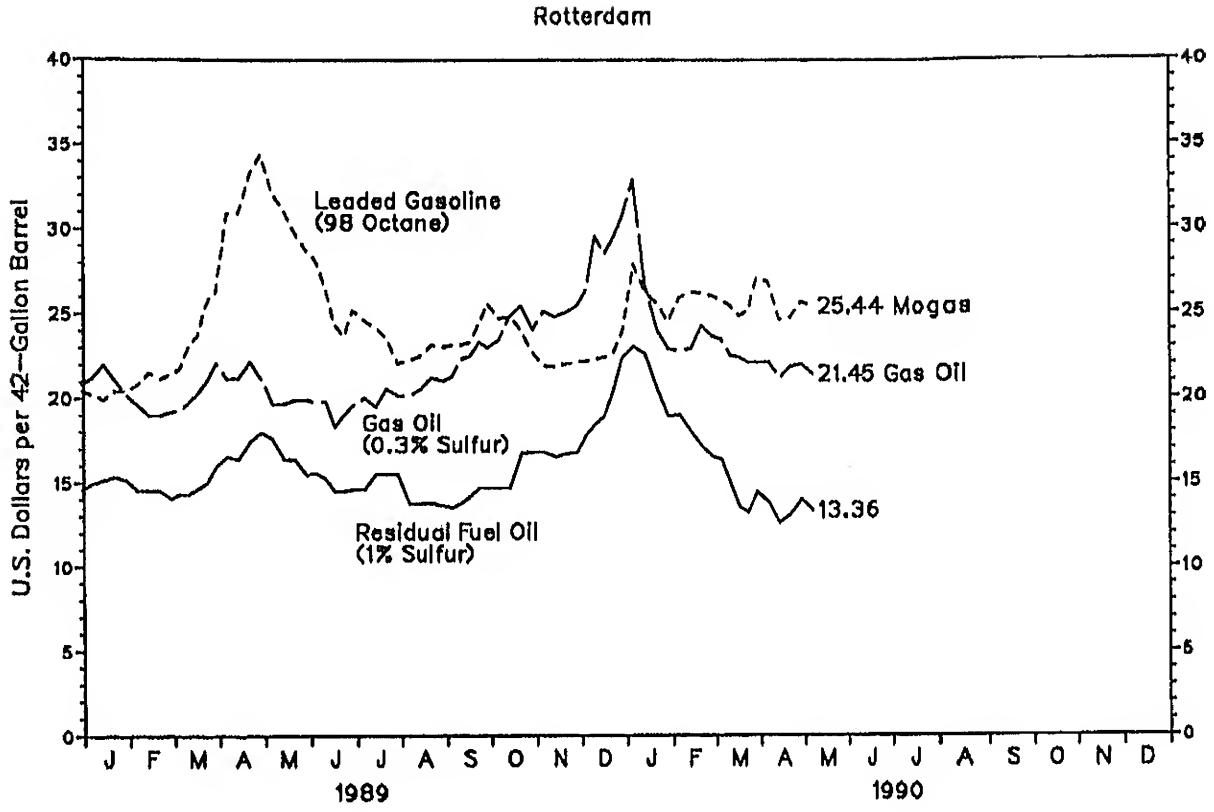
[1] Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 26.

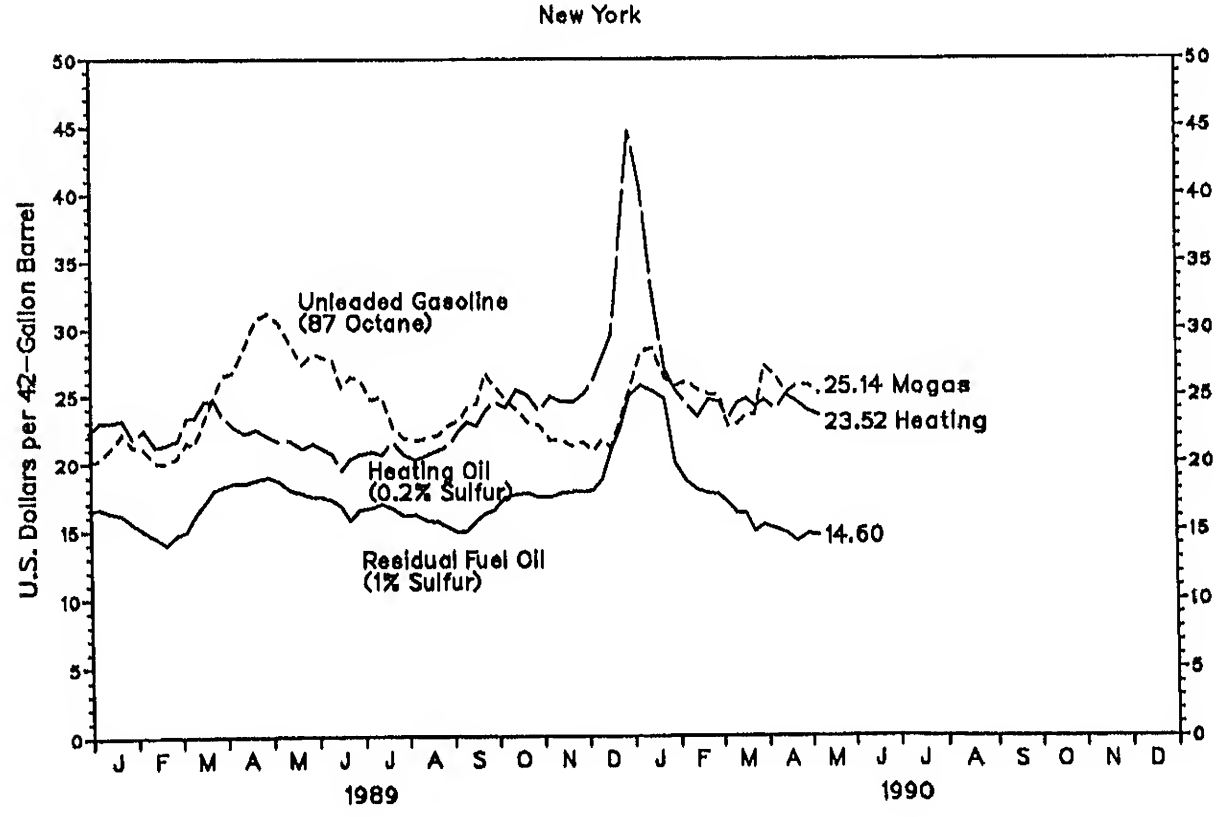
Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline: Rotterdam Leaded Premium[5] (98 Octane)	Motor Gasoline: N.Y.[4] Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	Gas Oil/Heating Oil[2]: N.Y.[4] (0.2% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	Residual Fuel Oil[3]: N.Y.[6] (1% Sulfur)
1989 May 5	32.18	30.45	19.71	21.57	17.64	18.65
12	31.13	28.88	19.71	21.67	16.44	18.00
19	29.72	27.34	19.91	21.11	16.37	17.75
26	28.72	28.14	19.91	21.42	15.47	17.50
Jun 2	28.14	27.87	19.77	21.11	15.62	17.50
9	26.55	27.72	19.84	20.69	15.24	17.25
16	24.38	25.66	18.36	19.47	14.49	16.75
23	23.68	26.36	19.03	20.31	14.49	15.75
30	25.21	26.25	19.67	20.62	14.64	16.50
Jul 7	24.62	24.72	20.04	20.83	14.64	16.65
14	24.21	24.89	19.50	20.62	15.54	16.95
21	23.56	22.68	20.58	21.55	15.54	16.65
28	22.10	21.84	20.17	20.62	15.54	16.10
Aug 4	22.27	21.67	20.11	20.27	13.74	16.15
11	22.51	21.84	20.58	20.58	13.74	15.75
18	23.15	22.09	21.25	20.94	13.81	15.65
25	23.04	22.83	21.05	21.36	13.59	15.15
Sep 1	23.15	23.14	21.31	22.37	13.51	14.90
8	23.15	24.09	22.32	23.04	13.74	15.00
15	23.33	24.40	22.52	22.79	14.19	15.75
22	24.33	26.67	23.32	23.88	14.71	16.25
29	25.62	25.73	22.99	24.51	14.71	16.50
Oct 6	24.68	23.88	23.46	24.15	14.71	17.50
13	24.85	23.94	24.80	25.41	14.71	17.65
20	23.92	23.02	25.47	24.99	16.74	17.75
27	22.74	22.79	24.06	23.84	16.82	17.50
Nov 3	21.92	21.67	25.13	24.95	16.82	17.50
10	21.86	21.63	24.80	24.51	16.52	17.75
17	22.04	21.25	25.07	24.51	16.67	17.85
24	22.16	21.53	25.47	25.14	16.82	17.85
Dec 1	22.16	20.90	26.41	26.19	17.87	18.00
8	22.33	21.63	29.56	27.87	18.47	18.75
15	22.39	21.15	29.49	29.51	18.92	20.90
22	22.68	23.14	29.36	37.11	20.42	22.50
29	23.86	25.41	30.56	44.67	22.37	25.00
1990 Jan 5	27.90	28.29	32.91	40.53	23.05	25.75
12	26.26	28.56	26.61	32.45	22.60	25.35
19	25.56	26.36	23.99	27.03	20.50	24.75
26	24.50	25.77	22.92	25.45	18.92	20.00
Feb 2	25.91	26.04	22.79	24.30	18.99	18.65
9	26.26	25.41	22.92	23.42	18.02	18.00
16	26.14	25.10	24.26	24.72	17.12	17.75
23	26.03	24.99	23.66	24.51	16.52	17.65
Mar 2	25.79	22.72	23.46	23.31	16.37	17.00
9	25.44	22.69	22.52	24.42	15.02	16.25
16	24.85	23.52	22.39	24.78	13.51	16.25
23	25.09	23.63	22.12	24.19	13.21	14.95
30	27.08	27.20	22.12	24.68	14.41	15.40
Apr 6	26.85	26.46	22.12	23.98	13.81	15.50
13	24.62	25.20	21.18	25.03	12.61	14.85
20	24.74	25.77	21.85	24.51	13.06	14.25
27	25.67	25.77	21.98	23.88	13.96	14.75
May 4	25.44	25.14	21.45	23.52	13.36	14.60

[1] See Appendix for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.
[2] Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
[3] Refers to No. 6 Oil.
[4] New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
[5] Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European premium motor gasoline of 98 octane is equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index of 93 octane.
[6] East Coast Cargoes.
Source: See page 26.

re 10. Spot Market Product Prices
(Dollars per Barrel)





Source: See page 26.

Table 14. Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	04/06/90	04/13/90	04/20/90	04/27/90	05/04/90
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E7,310.0	E7,310.0	E7,310.0	E7,310.0	E7,241.0
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Input	12,665.0	13,109.0	13,313.0	12,916.0	12,992.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,162.0	1,167.0	1,134.0	1,179.0	1,206.0
Midwest (PADD II)	2,804.0	2,890.0	3,003.0	2,908.0	2,854.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,658.0	5,973.0	6,233.0	5,816.0	6,021.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	386.0	416.0	424.0	427.0	439.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,655.0	2,662.0	2,519.0	2,587.0	2,472.0
Gross Inputs	12,874.0	13,296.0	13,520.0	13,049.0	13,178.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,174.0	1,179.0	1,146.0	1,188.0	1,216.0
Midwest (PADD II)	2,865.0	2,949.0	3,065.0	2,961.0	2,901.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,760.0	6,075.0	6,336.0	5,903.0	6,109.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	389.0	419.0	425.0	428.0	440.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,687.0	2,675.0	2,548.0	2,569.0	2,511.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Percent Utilization	82.9	85.6	87.0	84.0	84.8
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,434.0	6,678.0	6,967.0	6,892.0	6,585.0
Leaded Gasoline	379.0	383.0	464.0	373.0	413.0
East Coast (PADD I)	12.0	22.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	73.0	45.0	82.0	81.0	119.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	53.0	66.0	93.0	58.0	60.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	37.0	66.0	84.0	43.0	69.0
West Coast (PADD V)	205.0	183.0	205.0	190.0	166.0
Unleaded Gasoline	6,055.0	6,295.0	6,503.0	6,519.0	6,172.0
East Coast (PADD I)	614.0	563.0	541.0	620.0	614.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,422.0	1,624.0	1,640.0	1,563.0	1,472.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,824.0	2,896.0	3,123.0	3,093.0	2,952.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	174.0	145.0	162.0	180.0	154.0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,022.0	1,068.0	1,038.0	1,063.0	981.0
Jet Fuel	1,388.0	1,455.0	1,279.0	1,343.0	1,412.0
Naphtha-Type	187.0	171.0	211.0	165.0	174.0
Kerosene-Type	1,201.0	1,284.0	1,068.0	1,178.0	1,238.0
East Coast (PADD I)	74.0	80.0	68.0	87.0	88.0
Midwest (PADD II)	169.0	185.0	166.0	148.0	170.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	557.0	633.0	487.0	530.0	601.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	25.0	26.0	23.0	18.0	27.0
West Coast (PADD V)	377.0	361.0	324.0	397.0	351.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,641.0	2,755.0	2,996.0	2,828.0	2,902.0
East Coast (PADD I)	271.0	276.0	306.0	309.0	329.0
Midwest (PADD II)	686.0	728.0	757.0	726.0	721.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,121.0	1,189.0	1,351.0	1,218.0	1,290.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	107.0	110.0	114.0	134.0	122.0
West Coast (PADD V)	457.0	451.0	467.0	441.0	440.0
Residual Fuel Oil	918.0	847.0	915.0	820.0	912.0
East Coast (PADD I)	128.0	104.0	106.0	98.0	107.0
Midwest (PADD II)	83.0	67.0	67.0	74.0	75.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	362.0	346.0	374.0	307.0	371.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	9.0	5.0	11.0	8.0	11.0
West Coast (PADD V)	337.0	324.0	358.0	333.0	348.0
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	370.4	371.9	369.8	374.0	373.4
East Coast (PADD I)	15.2	13.7	15.3	15.7	15.2
Midwest (PADD II)	79.8	80.9	80.9	82.0	83.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	183.2	180.8	179.2	179.7	178.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.9
West Coast (PADD V)	78.1	81.8	80.1	82.5	82.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.7	42.5	42.4	42.0	41.3
East Coast (PADD I)	10.8	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.2
Midwest (PADD II)	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.3	10.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.9	13.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
West Coast (PADD V)	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Weekly Estimates (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	04/06/90	04/13/90	04/20/90	04/27/90	05/04/90
Imports					
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	6,370.0	6,056.0	5,715.0	6,732.0	6,286.0
Crude Oil	6,247.0	6,056.0	5,715.0	6,649.0	6,177.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,577.0	1,272.0	1,330.0	1,281.0	1,268.0
Midwest (PADD II)	311.0	365.0	414.0	431.0	623.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,022.0	4,183.0	3,550.0	4,469.0	4,120.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	65.0	64.0	52.0	147.0	59.0
West Coast (PADD V)	272.0	171.0	370.0	320.0	107.0
SPR	123.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	109.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	343.0	138.0	294.0	435.0	414.0
Finished Leaded	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	0.0
Finished Unleaded	343.0	138.0	294.0	364.0	414.0
Blending Components	18.0	74.0	36.0	0.0	84.0
Jet Fuel	103.0	122.0	104.0	76.0	142.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	103.0	122.0	104.0	76.0	142.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	159.0	163.0	369.0	307.0	271.0
Residual Fuel Oil	512.0	390.0	540.0	473.0	306.0
Other	523.0	576.0	933.0	436.0	684.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,658.0	1,463.0	2,276.0	1,727.0	1,901.0
Exports					
Total	E710.0	E710.0	E710.0	E822.0	E822.0
Crude Oil	E132.0	E132.0	E132.0	E102.0	E102.0
Products	E578.0	E578.0	E578.0	E720.0	E720.0
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,984.0	7,061.0	7,269.0	7,200.0	6,959.0
Leaded	445.0	447.0	411.0	434.0	444.0
Unleaded	6,539.0	6,614.0	6,858.0	6,766.0	6,516.0
Jet Fuel	1,487.0	1,268.0	1,452.0	1,468.0	1,626.0
Naphtha-Type	121.0	137.0	288.0	206.0	202.0
Kerosene-Type	1,366.0	1,131.0	1,164.0	1,262.0	1,424.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,201.0	2,973.0	3,554.0	3,042.0	3,095.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,172.0	1,337.0	1,269.0	741.0	1,078.0
Other Oils	4,120.0	3,635.0	4,201.0	2,674.0	3,586.0
Total Products Supplied	16,964.0	16,274.0	17,745.0	15,126.0	16,345.0

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 26.

Table 15. Weather Summary
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1989, through May 5, 1990, has been 3 percent warmer than last year and 6 percent warmer than normal.

U.S. Total Heating Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

	1989-1990 This Year	1988-1989 Last Year	Normal	Percent Change: This Year vs. Last Year	Percent Change: This Year vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,582	4,690	--	--
July 1 - May 5	4,283	4,420	4,534	-3	-6
Cities					
Albuquerque	4,181	3,727	4,357	12	-4
Amarillo	4,215	3,895	4,161	8	1
Asheville	3,972	4,115	4,185	-3	-5
Atlanta	2,430	2,481	2,990	-2	-19
Billings	6,185	6,875	6,855	-10	-10
Boise	5,126	5,669	5,524	-10	-7
Boston	5,504	5,457	5,404	1	2
Buffalo	6,321	6,439	6,527	-2	-3
Cheyenne	6,677	6,621	6,860	1	-3
Chicago	5,950	6,259	6,244	-5	-5
Cincinnati	4,780	4,945	5,128	-3	-7
Cleveland	5,652	5,834	5,969	-3	-5
Columbia, SC	2,171	2,475	2,612	-12	-17
Denver	5,456	5,512	5,747	-1	-5
Des Moines	6,046	6,172	6,421	-2	-6
Detroit	6,119	6,225	6,349	-2	-4
Fargo	8,367	9,123	9,022	-8	-7
Hartford	5,791	6,012	6,006	-4	-4
Houston	1,441	1,341	1,550	7	-7
Jacksonville	1,183	1,026	1,407	15	-16
Kansas City	5,139	4,976	5,184	3	-1
Las Vegas	2,027	2,061	2,519	-2	-20
Los Angeles	1,024	1,289	1,466	-21	-30
Memphis	2,811	2,934	3,189	-4	-12
Miami	124	107	199	16	-37
Milwaukee	6,375	6,703	6,986	-5	-9
Minneapolis	7,288	7,897	7,783	-8	-6
Montgomery	2,137	1,985	2,272	8	-6
New York	4,481	4,618	4,802	-3	-7
Oklahoma City	3,328	3,419	3,708	-3	-10
Omaha	5,871	5,954	6,083	-1	-3
Philadelphia	4,532	4,714	4,855	-4	-7
Phoenix	895	915	1,442	-2	-38
Pittsburgh	5,461	5,611	5,767	-3	-5
Portland, ME	6,883	6,878	7,098	0	-3
Providence	5,497	5,605	5,695	-2	-3
Raleigh	3,024	3,438	3,493	-12	-13
Richmond	3,518	3,918	3,915	-10	-10
St. Louis	4,243	4,465	4,843	-5	-12
Salem, OR	4,035	4,181	4,570	-3	-12
Salt Lake City	4,985	5,474	5,581	-9	-11
San Francisco	2,460	2,389	2,839	4	-13
Seattle	4,029	4,381	4,702	-8	-14
Shreveport	2,025	2,116	2,265	-4	-11
Washington, DC	3,870	4,068	4,075	-5	-5

[1] See Glossary.
**** = Normal heating degree days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* or *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1989 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1989 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1982-1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1988, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1989-1990, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (January 1990).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report.*

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.*
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report,* and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report.*

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, International & Contingency Information Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil Buyers' Guide, International.
- Weekly Petroleum Argus.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Appendix

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA–804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the tot sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item ar each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Siz
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(152)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	44
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	77
Importers	EIA-804	851	102

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, an Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:0 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections o the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered int the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companie which have not yet responded. The imputed values ar exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported value for this specific company. The imputed values are treated lik reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculate ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's dat for a given product reported by companies in a geographic regio are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recen month's data for the product reported by those same companie are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be th sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported b all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for tha product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the Energy Information Administration prepares monthly crude oil production forecasts which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the weekly and 4-week crude oil production values shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production values shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are describe below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June). The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the "average range." The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is then calculated after adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1,024.3	1,036.8	993.7	999.6	1,020.0	1,024.5	1,033.5	1,053.3	1,060.1	1,073.7	1,083.1	1,038.9
Crude Oil	331.0	329.2	329.8	334.1	333.7	333.4	326.2	326.0	324.0	332.1	332.6	327.8
Motor Gasoline	236.0	234.5	223.6	221.0	221.2	219.7	221.5	218.2	223.7	218.2	222.6	222.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	120.4	101.0	82.4	77.0	81.9	89.4	102.2	112.0	119.4	122.5	133.2	131.2
Residual Fuel Oil	43.6	39.9	38.9	37.0	39.2	39.2	40.5	38.0	41.6	44.7	46.2	46.5
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,057.0	1,069.5	1,026.4	1,032.3	1,052.6	1,057.1	1,066.1	1,086.0	1,092.8	1,106.4	1,115.8	1,071.5
Crude Oil	350.3	348.5	349.1	353.4	353.1	352.8	345.6	345.4	343.3	351.4	351.9	347.2
Motor Gasoline	246.6	245.1	234.2	231.6	231.8	230.3	232.1	228.8	234.3	228.8	233.3	233.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	138.7	119.3	100.6	95.3	100.2	107.7	120.5	130.3	137.7	140.8	151.4	149.5
Residual Fuel Oil	49.1	45.5	44.5	42.5	44.8	44.8	46.1	43.5	47.1	50.2	51.7	52.1

Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, April 1990

One of the most uncertain factors affecting the domestic short-term energy outlook is the world oil price, defined here as the nominal price of imported crude oil delivered to U.S. refiners. Because of this uncertainty, three different world oil price scenarios are employed. These scenarios are used to develop a base case projection and alternative projections for domestic supply and demand.

Base Case

In the base oil price scenario, the world oil price decreases from about $19.70 per barrel in the first quarter of 1990 to $18.00 in the second quarter (even lower prices occurred in April), and then increases to $19.00 in the third quarter and to $20.00 in the fourth quarter. In 1991, the price remains at $20.00 in the first quarter, decreases to $19.00 in the second and third quarters, and then returns to $20.00 in the fourth quarter. This scenario is based on the assumption that the OPEC member countries will significantly reduce their oil production in the second and third quarters of 1990 and will continue to show more production restraint for the remainder of the forecast period. In addition, it is assumed that oil refiners will be willing to hold higher-than-normal stocks of both crude oil and refined products because of increased concern over temporary losses of non-OPEC crude oil supplies and refinery capacity. In particular, it is assumed that refiners will hold high levels of stocks during the spring and summer of 1990 because of fears that the extensive maintenance shutdowns in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea, planned for July through Octo[illegible], may last longer and result in larger losses of production than current plans would indicate.

High Demand

In the high oil price scenario, the world oil price increases to $22.00 per barrel in the second quarter of 1990 and remains at that level throughout the forecast period. In this scenario, it is assumed that economic growth will be higher than in the base scenario, leading to significantly higher growth in oil consumption. At the same time, it is assumed that oil production from the United Kingdom and the United States and net oil exports from the CPE to the Market Economies will fall below the rates expected in the base scenario. Finally, it is assumed that the OPEC member nations will agree in June 1990 to increase their minimum reference price and will defend that price by restricting their oil production when necessary.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, April 1990 *Short-Term Energy Outlook.* Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commerical turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline. Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

Residual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

Energy Information Administration
Electronic Publication System (EPUB)
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Selected *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR), Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), Petroleum Marketing Monthly (PMM), Weekly Coal Production (WCP), Electric Power Monthly (EPM), Natural Gas Monthly (NGM),* and *Quarterly Coal Report (QCR)* statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 586-8658 for 300 - 2400 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although no password is required, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available 7 days per week (8:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, and 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., weekends and holidays).

Report Code	Report Name	Contact Person	Telephone Number	Date Data is available
WPSR	Weekly Petroleum Status Report	James Kendell	(202) 586-9646	5:00 PM Wednesday*
PSMR	Petroleum Supply Monthly	Steve Patterson	(202) 586-5994	20th of the Month
STKS	PSM State Stocks Table	Steve Patterson	(202) 586-5994	20th of the Month
WCPR	Weekly Coal Production Report	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	5:00 PM Friday
EPMS	U.S. Electric Power Statistics	Deborah Bolden	(202) 254-5672	1st day of the Month
NGMR	Natural Gas Monthly Report	Jim Todaro	(202) 586-6305	20th of the Month
CWWR	Weekly Coal Work Table	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	60 days after the quarter
QMCR	QCR Metric Table	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	60 days after the quarter
QSCR	QCR Short Tons Table	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	60 days after the quarter
MQWR	QCR Metric Work Table	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	60 days after the quarter
SQWR	QCR Short Tons Work Table	Noel Balthasar	(202) 254-5400	60 days after the quarter
PMMR	Petroleum Monthly Marketing	Kenneth Platto	(202) 586-6364	20th of the Month
EPUB	Electronic Publication System	Dale Bodzer	(202) 586-1257	

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STKS — PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE	QSCR — QCR SHORT TONS TABLE
WCPR — WEEKLY COAL PRODUCTION REPORT	MQWR — QCR METRIC WORK TABLE
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NGMR — NATURAL GAS MONTHLY REPORT	: : : : — NOTE: QCR = QUARTERLY COAL RPT

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